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=Abstract=

Operative Treatment for Fracture of the Proximal Phalanx Base of the Little Finger

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Fractures in metacarpophalangeal joint are mainly divided into metacarpal neck fracture and proximal phalangeal base fracture. The proximal phalangeal base fracture occurs easily in little finger because it is a peripheral finger with no outside protection. Fractures of proximal phalangeal base of little finger cause angular deformity and limitation of motion of little finger frequently. We have studied thirteen patients with the proximal phalangeal base fractures of the little finger. The average age was 25.7 years (range 8-63 years) and most of patients were included in 2nd and 3rd decades. Closed reduction and percutaneous pinning was performed in 9 cases and open reduction and internal fixation with Kirschner's wires in 4 cases. Dorsal angulation was present in all cases (average 25 °) and ulnar angulation in 10 cases (average 10 °) preoperatively. Angular deformities were corrected to average dorsal angulation 8.5 ° and average ulnar angulation 0 °. Dorsal angulation was not corrected enough in two cases and resulted in limitation in full grip and range of motion. Ulnar rotation deformity of 30 ° with limitation of motion of the little finger developed during the follow-up period in one case.

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Weakness and instability in grip were noted in three cases. In conclusion, the proximal phalangeal base fracture of the little finger causes angulation and rotation deformity frequently. As a result, the limitation of full grip and range of motion of the little finger developed. And so, the operative treatment should be considered for the anatomical reduction and firm fixation of the proximal phalangeal base fracture of the little finger if closed reduction fail.

Key Words : proximal phalangeal base fracture, the little finger, ulnar rotation deformity

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Boxer 13
5 가 , (Table 1).
50 ° 12 28 18.6
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10 2), , 25.7 (8 - 63) .
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10-20 가
3). 5 가 가 7 ,
6 .
2.
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6). 가 , 2 , 2
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Worlock Stower¹¹⁾ , 13 4
Barton¹⁾ 3 4
5 , 1
가 가
3.
5 13 10 , 3

Table 1. Case analysis of the 13 cases

| Case | Sex/Age (yrs) | Involved hand | Epiphyseal injury | Injury cause | Injury mechanism | Angulation | Operation | Postop. angulation | Complication |
|------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | M/19 | ND [*] | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 8 ° Dorsal: 45 ° | O/R | Radial: 5 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |
| 2 | M/14 | ND | S-H [†] (II) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 15 ° Dorsal: 45 ° | O/R | Ulnar: 2 ° Dorsal: 15 ° | (-) |
| 3 | F/10 | D [†] | S-H (II) | Sports injury | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 15 ° Dorsal: 15 ° | O/R | Ulnar: 5 ° Dorsal: 10 ° | (-) |
| 4 | M/8 | D | S-H (II) | Sports injury | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 15 ° Dorsal: 30 ° | O/R | Ulnar: 5 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |
| 5 | F/63 | ND | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 5 ° Dorsal: 25 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |
| 6 | M/42 | D | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 45 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 30 ° | Limitation of motion |
| 7 | M/18 | ND | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 10 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |
| 8 | M/12 | D | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 12 ° Dorsal : 30 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 3 ° | (-) |
| 9 | F/16 | D | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 30 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 15 ° | (-) |
| 10 | M/45 | ND | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 15 ° Dorsal: 10 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 5 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |
| 11 | M/29 | D | (-) | Crushing | Direct trauma | Ulnar: 5 ° Dorsal: 10 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 0 ° Dorsal: 2 ° | Ulnar rotation deformity |
| 12 | M/30 | D | (-) | Fighting | Direct trauma | Ulnar: 10 ° Dorsal: 15 ° | C/R | Radial: 15 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |
| 13 | M/28 | ND | (-) | Slip down | Hyperext. & abd. | Ulnar: 5 ° Dorsal: 15 ° | C/R | Ulnar: 2 ° Dorsal: 5 ° | (-) |

* Non- dominant

† Dominant

‡ Salter-Harris

3 Salter-Harris II (criss-cross fixation) , 11 K-2 (parallel fixation) 1 , K-4 , 5 .

가 13 11 가 1 5. 가 2 1 2 9 Ibrahim³⁾ , K-4 , 9 2 , K-2 , 2 3 K- , 4 5 K- (Fig. 1).

30 ° 4
 5 ° , 5
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 (grip strength)
 . 1 (case 11) 30 °
 (0 °-45 °)
 , 1
 ,
 , (0 °-60 °).
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 가 4 가
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Fig. 1. Angulation measurement on standard anteroposterior and lateral radiographs.

1. 1
 14 3
 5
 . 5 (Salter-Harris type II),
 15 ° 45 ° (Fig. 2A).
 3 K- 2 , 1
 . 2 ° 15 °
 (Fig. 2B). 5
 ,
 .
 13
 0 ° , 8.5 ° . 2
 5 ° 5 ° , 1 2. 2
 42 3
 가 5
 .
 5
 , (grip)
 .
 2 . 1 (case 6) 5 ° (Fig. 3A). 2 4

Fig. 2. 14 year old boy

A. Preoperative X-ray. Ulnar angulation 15 ° and dorsal angulation 45 °.

B. Postoperative X-ray. Ulnar angulation 2 ° and dorsal angulation 15 °.

Fig. 3. 42 year old male

A. Preoperative X-ray. Ulnar angulation 0 ° and dorsal angulation 45 °.

B. Postoperative X-ray. Ulnar angulation 0 ° and dorsal angulation 30 °.

K-

3B)

5

30 ° (Fig.

12 ° 30 ° (Fig. 4A).

2 K-

3. 3

0 ° 3 ° (Fig. 4B).

12

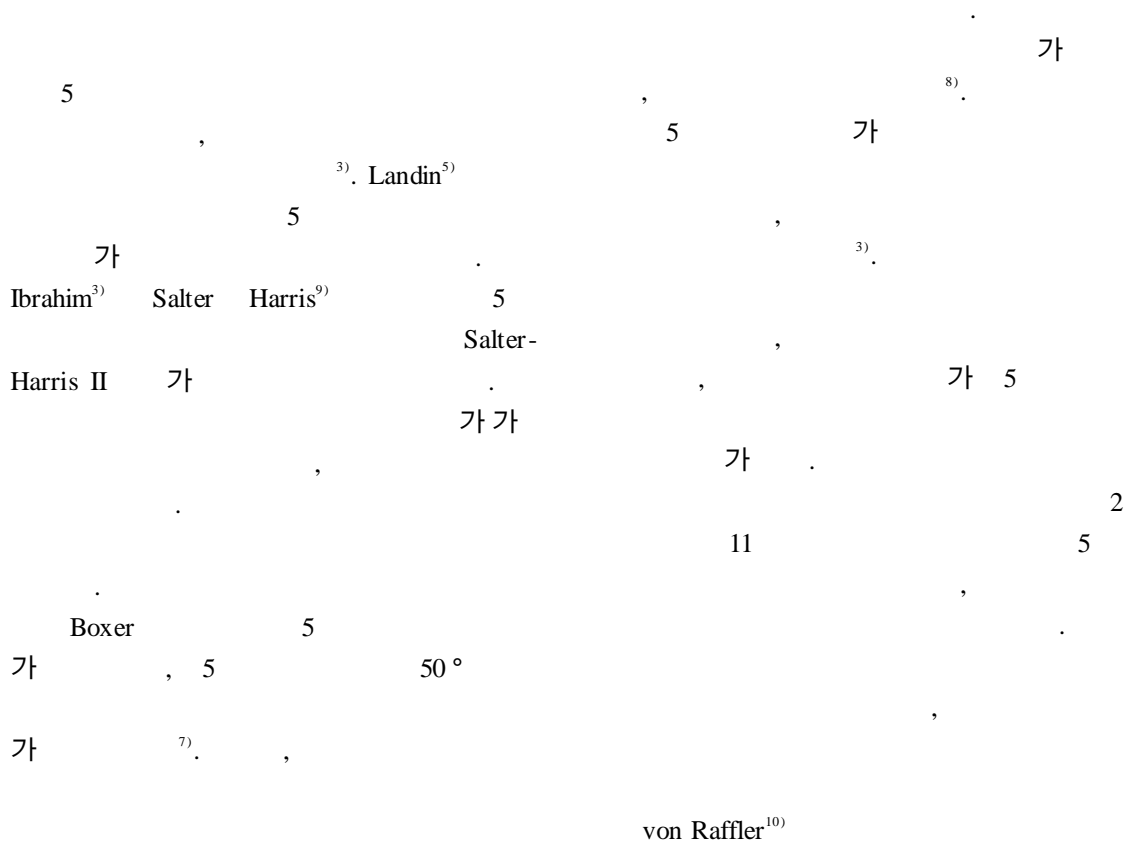
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Fig. 4. 12 year old boy

- A. Preoperative X-ray. Ulnar angulation 12 ° and dorsal angulation 30 °.
 B. Postoperative X-ray. Ulnar angulation 0 ° and dorsal angulation 3 °.



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K- , 3 5

K- ,

K- , 5

, James⁴⁾ ,

, Ibrahim³⁾ 5 20 °

10 °

11 15 °

, 30 °

1 5 , 30 °

1

5 5 가

4 가

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